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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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SHOT AND SHELL POURED INTO CUBAN FORTS

Spanish Batteries Silenced at Matanzas. Morro Opens Fire on American Fleet.

Thirteen Prize Vessels Captured By United
States Thus Far—Bombardment of
Manila Planned.

KEY WEST, April 27.—Admiral Sampson's fleet this afternoon turned its guns on the Spanish batteries and forts in the Matanzas harbor and all but destroyed them. The ships engaged by the Admiral were the cruiser Cincinnati, flagship New York and the monitor Puritan. The American ships escaped injury. Many Spaniards, it is said, were killed. There were no casualties on the American fleet.

The American vessels were reconnoitering for the purpose of locating the batteries, when they were fired on. The New York was first respond. The Puritan next replied, and engaged the fort on Point Mayo, the New York being engaged in pouring shells into Rubal Cayo. The Cincinnati, having been signaled, was soon at work on the west side of the bay. The shells of the batteries flew wide of their mark. The batteries were silenced in less than twenty minutes.

The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda. A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship and this was also shelled. About twelve eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short.

The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from 4000 to 7000 yards.

The half-completed Spanish earthworks and battery were apparently blown up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship, and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect.

(Special Dispatch to the "Chronicle.")

BAYONNE (France), April 27.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four cruisers and three torpedo-boat destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam directly across the Atlantic and bombard the northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed was not mentioned. It was said, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

LONDON, April 27.—It is reported here from Madrid that the destination of the Spanish fleet, which is said to have been at sea for some days, is unknown to any one but the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo. But it is added that news is expected before long at the Spanish capital of the bombardment of American coast towns.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Spain's fleet has sailed from Cape Verde Islands in two divisions, one of which sailed north toward the Canary Islands and the other went toward Porto Rico.

An unsigned dispatch reached the State Department this afternoon announcing that the first division, apparently bound for the Canaries, had returned to St. Vincent on account of a collision. It is believed by the administration and naval officials that this dispatch was instigated by the Spanish authorities, and it is therefore regarded with considerable doubt.

Four armored cruisers—the Almirante Oquendo, the Vizcaya, the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Cristobal Colon, and three torpedo-boat destroyers, the Terror, Furor and Osado—formed the division which sailed westward.

The division which started north consisted of three torpedo-boats—Ariete, Azor and Rayo, the auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz and the English collier, from which the fleet coaled before it sailed. It was this division which was reported to have suffered an accident and returned to port.

The announcement of the departure of the Spanish men-of-war reached the State Department this morning, and it was confirmed by private information received here. It was this announcement which caused the officials to look upon the message subsequently received as of Spanish origin.

Notwithstanding the report made by the American Consul in the morning that the fleet had sailed, the dispatch this afternoon reiterated this news, and furthermore announced the return of the division composed of the torpedo-boats on account of a collision. Had the message simply stated that the torpedo-boats had returned on account of a collision, even had it been unsigned, the department might have put some faith

in it, but the reiteration of the news of the sailing of the fleet caused officials to regard the information with suspicion. The dispatch was probably addressed to the department, but the absence of the Consul's name and the further fact that it was not in cipher were regarded as significant indication of the source of the message.

As the Spanish force has not been reinforced by the battleship Pelayo, the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII and second torpedo-boat flotilla at Cadiz, the authorities do not believe that it will come west, despite the fact that the armor-clads and destroyers sailed in the direction of Porto Rico. It is generally believed in naval circles that the ships will proceed to the Canary Islands, where they will await the arrival of reinforcements from Spain and will then come west.

In order that the authorities may be advised without delay if the vessels are bound to Porto Rico, the St. Louis or Harvard will be sent to the eastward of Porto Rico to ascertain the fleet's position, if bound for that point, and when this information is secured will hasten with all speed to where the armored fleet of the American Government will be in waiting.

Considerable relief is experienced in naval circles over the departure of the Spain's fleet from St. Vincent, for the reason that the safety of the battleship Oregon is now believed to be assured. The accuracy of the Herald's cable advices is shown by the fact that while the Navy Department learned yesterday that the torpedo gun vessel Temerario, belonging to the Spanish navy, had gone to sea, the Herald announced this morning that it had only gone to La Plata. The arrival of the Temerario at La Plata was confirmed by official advices received here to-day.

Secretary Long is now confident that the Oregon and the gunboat Marietta are safe, and expressed the belief that the Oregon, even if attacked, could take care of at least two armored cruisers before being disposed of herself. As to the Temerario, it is believed she is not bent on the destruction of the Oregon, as that vessel has undoubtedly passed Montevideo. There are several American steamers sailing in South American waters, and it is considered that she hopes to go on a prize hunt.

Considerable surprise is expressed in State Department circles that Argentina has not ordered the Temerario out of her waters, in view of the fact that she issued her proclamation of neutrality on April 21, as soon as she had been advised that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain.

Latest dispatches report the safety of the Oregon.

TAMPA, FLA., April 24.—The United States has cut the Havana cable. The cut was made about ten miles out of Havana, and the southern end of the cable is now on the Mangrove, which was recently converted into an auxiliary cruiser. This gives the Government the exclusive use of the cable, and entirely cuts General Blanco off from communication with Spain, as the insurgents are between him and the other cable ports.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—General Graham will name a military commission to try John Waltz, the Spanish spy, captured at Port Eads by a Government engineer officer. Several undeveloped films and maps descriptive of the river and the Government works at Port Eads were found on him. Major Quinn says the proof is conclusive and the spy will be shot. This will be the first official execution of the war.

ON THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 23, 2 p. m.—The Morro castle guns opened on the fighting squadron at 11 o'clock last night. About ten shots were fired in the direction of the ships. None took effect, and none were returned.

This is the first act of war on the part of Spain.

HONGKONG, April 27.—A battle between the Spanish and American fleets is scheduled for Friday or Saturday. The defenders of the Philippines prefer to battle in open water, and will meet Dewey's squadron half-way.

The United States Asiatic squadron, which has sailed for the Philippines, consists of the flagship Olympia, one of the best cruisers afloat, Captain C. V. Gridley, Rear-Admiral George Dewey, commander-in-chief; the cruiser Baltimore, Captain N. M. Dyer; the cruiser Boston, Captain Frank Wilde; the cruiser Concord, Commander Asa A. Walker; the cruiser Raleigh, Captain F. B. Coghlan; the gunboat Petrel, commander E. P. Wood, and the dispatch-boat Hugh McCullough. Besides these fighting ships there are also in the squadron the steamer Nanshan, a store ship and the steamer Zafiro, a collier.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Another bombardment of Matanzas will promptly follow if General Blanco makes any attempt to replace the batteries demolished by Admiral Sampson.

Officials dispatches from Admiral Sampson received at the Navy Department to-day tell briefly of the bombardment, which the Herald so fully and graphically described yesterday morning. The only explanation he makes for the attack on Matanzas fortifications is that he discovered the Spaniards were erecting heavy guns there, and he deemed it expedient to demolish them. He adds that the Puritan will be sent back to Matanzas with orders to destroy any new batteries that may be erected.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A Washington special to the Sun says: The Spanish fleet near the Philippines outnumbers our own three to one, and, leaving transports out of the count, there are four Spanish ships for every American. We have four of our best cruisers and two gunboats near Manila, be-

(Continued on page 2.)

PLANS FOR HAWAII

Proposition to Take Islands as a
War Measure.

THE OPINION IN WASHINGTON

Senator Davis Talks of Pearl Har-
bor—Mr. Hatch Calls on
Government.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A Sun special from Washington says: A way has been opened for the United States to take possession of the Hawaiian Islands without waiting for a vote of the Senate upon the pending treaty of annexation or the passage by Congress of Senator Morgan's joint resolution, providing for annexation.

Several weeks ago a bill was prepared by several members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, with the approval of the President and Secretary of State, by the terms of which the Hawaiian Government was authorized to recognize the authority of the United States. The bill was sent to Honolulu to be presented to the Hawaiian Legislature, and news that it has been adopted by that body is looked for at an early day, possibly on the arrival of the next steamer from the Islands.

The necessity of securing Pearl harbor as a coaling station is generally admitted, and there is fear that under the neutrality laws the United States will be entitled to no more privileges in Hawaiian harbors than any other harbors. It is possible the recent report that Admiral Miller had been instructed to hoist the flag of the United States on the Government House at Honolulu grew out of the knowledge that the legislation referred to was projected. It is likely the Admiral's instructions contemplate the establishment of a coaling station as soon as the Hawaiian Legislature acts on the bill providing for the recognition of the United States.

The Washington Star says: Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are generally without information as to the plans of the Administration in Hawaii, but some of them indorse the idea of securing the Pacific Islands by seizure at this time in view of their strategic importance. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, is among those who hold this view. He said yesterday that he considered the United States would be entirely justified in taking the Islands in case of war as a war measure.

"They would," he said, "be necessary for our own defense, and we would be justified in their seizure at such a time to prevent their falling into the hands of our enemies, to whom they would be invaluable. What is to prevent Spain's sending a cruiser to Honolulu and seizing the country, together with our property interests there, including our coal, of which, I understand, we have quite a supply on the Islands. Furthermore, there are in Hawaii many American citizens whose interests it is necessary we should protect. For these and other reasons I should indorse the taking possession of the Islands by the United States in time of war with another country into whose hands they might fall. We, of course, know that the Hawaiian Government is friendly to annexation, so that acquisition by this means would not be so violent a proceeding as it might seem under other circumstances."

ANXIOUS ABOUT HAWAII.

Mr. Hatch Calls on Government,
Policy May Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—John B. Moore qualified today as Assistant Secretary of State and, in the absence of Secretary Day, received the representatives of the foreign governments having diplomatic business with the United States. Among them were the Portuguese Minister and Mr. Hatch, Minister from Hawaii. The latter, it is understood, called to ascertain, as far as possible, the policy of the United States with regard to Hawaii in connection with the war with Spain. Although it is impossible to obtain any official information on that particular point, it is understood the Hawaiian Minister was informed that the Administration was likely to change its policy toward the Hawaiian Islands pending action by the Senate on the treaty providing for the annexation of the Islands.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting today for further consideration on the question of annexation.



"BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER."

—LONDON PUNCH.

sides a transport and collier. Spain's fleet is made up of six cruisers, some twenty small gunboats and three transports. But Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron should have no great difficulty in overpowering the Spaniards, for, while our ships are all steel built, modern war ships, carrying only the best of quick and rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, those of the enemy are a miscellaneous collection of steel, iron and wooden ships, mounting all sorts of small guns.

AMERICA'S PRIZES.

During the eight days of the war the United States ships have taken thirteen prizes. The list is given below:

Buena Ventura, of the Saringia Line, hailing from Bilbao, Spain, captured on April 22d, when on the way to Pensacola, Fla., by the Nashville. Carried a cargo of lumber.

Pedro, of Bilbos, Spain, a freighter, captured off the coast of Florida on April 22d by the cruiser New York.

Mathilde, loaded with a cargo of rum, captured off Havana on April 23rd by the torpedo-boat Porter.

Sierra Morena, a two-masted schooner bound for Havana with a mixed cargo, captured by the Porter on April 23rd.

Catalina, a steel steamer of 5291 tonnage, bound from New Orleans to Barcelona, Spain, with a cargo of 3100 bales of cotton and 6000 bundles of barrel staves. Captured on April 24th when off the coast of Cuba by the Detroit.

Miguel Jovez, of the Pennillo Line, from New Orleans to Barcelona, Spain, bound for the latter place with a cargo of cotton and staves. The steamer and cargo are valued at \$400,000, and was captured by the gunboat Helena off the coast of Key West on April 24th.

Saturnina, of Bilbao, Spain, captured off Ship Island, Miss., on April 24th by the revenue cutter Winona.

Candidia, a two-masted schooner with a cargo of charcoal, captured on April 24th by the gunboat Wilmington.

Antonia, a small schooner captured on April 24th off Key West by the torpedo-boat Porter.

Panama, a trans-atlantic steamer and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, valued at \$200,000 and carrying a \$75,000 cargo, captured when on the way from New York to Havana on April 26th by the lighthouse tender Mangrove.

Ambrosio Boliva, carrying \$70,000 in silver coin and 300 casks of wine from Costa Rica to Havana, captured on April 27th off the coast near Cardenas by the monitor Terror.

Guido, a steamer hailing from Bilbao, Spain, captured on April 27th off the coast near Cardenas by the monitor Terror. Bound from Corunna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money. Steamer and cargo valued at \$400,000.

Engracia, a sloop, captured on April 29th near Cabanas by the Newport.

The prize taken by Spain is the bark Saranac. She was awaiting her cargo in a port of the Philippines, and was at once pounced upon by the Spaniards. The prize is not very valuable.

MADRID, April 29.—I am informed on high authority that the Spanish Government's reservation of its rights to issue letters of marque does not necessarily imply that she will have recourse to privateering. The Government, indeed, has no intention at present of doing so. She has simply received the right should circumstances, such as the destruction of the Spanish fleet, compel her to take such a course.

The rumor current at Washington recently that Spain had offered Cuba to Austria is absolutely without foundation.

LONDON, April 27.—The State Council meets tomorrow in order to decree the neutrality of Portugal during the war between Spain and the United States, after which the Spanish fleet must leave the Cape Verde Islands. In view of this, it is announced, several Portuguese war ships have started or are about to start for the Cape Verde Islands.

NW YORK, April 28.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Brigadier-General William R. Shafter arrived in Washington last night and spent the day in consultation with officials of the War and Navy Departments with regard to the expedition which he is to lead to Cuba as soon as possible. It has been determined to land next week a body of 15,000 regulars at a port to be decided upon as available from the point of view of naval and military expediency.

The troops to compose the expedition will be the four regiments now at New Orleans under command of Colonel Overshine, the infantry brigade under Colonel Van Horn at Chickamauga and General Wade's command at Tampa.

The port at which these troops will be embarked is not yet decided upon, but General Wade's division will undoubtedly set out directly from Tampa and the other forces will be transported from either New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola.

General Shafter will garrison the ports on the northern coast of Cuba as fast as they are reduced, and will establish communication with the insurgents under Generals Maceo and Gomez. He will also take with him a large and efficient force of commissaries, who will arrange for the transportation and distribution of supplies to the reconcentrados.

SHIPS IN ORIENT

Probably Have Already Captured Old Manila.

FORCES JOINED BY INSURGENTS

Specie to Be Removed to Place of Safety—Forts Armed With Krupp Guns.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A cable to the World from Hongkong says: New Manila has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, it is reported. There are several rebel leaders in Hongkong and they do not doubt the reports. They say the insurgents will capture old Manila within a few days. One of the ships of the American fleet, presumably the flagship Olympia, is said to have taken large quantity of arms and ammunition which it is hoped to get into the hands of the rebels. A more plausible rumor is that the arms were shipped from Singapore on the ship which took General Aguinaldo and his Cabinet.

The Philippine capital is divided into what is known as Old Manila and New Manila. Old Manila is the more important section of the city where the Spanish live, including the Captain-General, Archbishop and several ecclesiastical subordinates of the latter. There, too, are the Government buildings.

HONGKONG, April 30.—It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Spanish war ships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts.

It is reported from Manila that the American war ships have been sighted, but the weather has been too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the rebels.

The insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, is coming to Hongkong from Singapore. It is alleged that he absconded with a half million dollars paid by the Spanish Government for the other insurgent leaders.

All Manila telegrams are censored and mail communication with Hongkong has been suspended.

The steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies, has gone to Manila to bring away the specie, as trouble is apprehended. It is understood she will be able to leave Manila before the United States fleet attacks that port. She has a considerable quantity of coal on board and also has, as a passenger, the insurgent leader Filipino. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished.

The cable to Manila has not been cut. MADRID, April 29.—Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

The Vos Espanola of Manila describes the port of Manila as impregnable. It says six other principal ports in the Philippines bristle with guns, chiefly Krupp.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A report which cannot be authenticated, says that some part of the Philippine fleet, probably the Olympia and Baltimore, will be sent through to the Mediterranean to prey on Spanish commerce.

MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

Cooperation With Cuban Insurgents Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—General Miles and his assistants were in conference at various times during the day respecting military operations that are to be undertaken in the occupation of Cuba. They all maintain the strictest reticence concerning the results of these deliberations and have adopted the policy of making nothing public regarding the regular army movements, and none of the officials would confirm the reports published today that the infantry regiments at New Orleans and some of the troops at Chickahaua are to proceed without delay to Tampa.

General Shafter, who commands the brigade at New Orleans, left tonight for that place, accompanied by his Adjutant, Colonel Babcock. The Cuban representatives in Washington were at General Miles' headquarters today and were consulted in regard to various steps which would arise in connection with the cooperation of United States troops with the insurgent forces in Cuba.

PREPARED FOR DUTY.

Troop Ship and Clara Barton Arrive in Key West.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The chief incident of the day was the safe arrival of the troop ship Panther with nearly 700 marines on board. The Fern arrived from Tampa with ammunition for the fleet, and the Annapolis returned after a brief absence. Where she has been is not known, except to the authorities and those aboard.

The Mascotte arrived here this afternoon, bringing Miss Clara Barton and a corps of Red Cross workers. The

party did not come ashore, but were taken down stream to the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which has been awaiting their arrival. The State of Texas has on board about 1,400 tons of provisions, clothing and medicines. She will await instructions from Washington before proceeding to Cuba.

Panama Had War Material.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—Discoveries made today on the captured Spanish steamship Panama made it very probable that she will ever be returned to Spain, whatever may be made of the Buena Ventura and other prizes taken. A search of the Panama's cargo was begun yesterday by the Prize Commission. This search was continued systematically today, and it is as yet far from complete, but the commission has already discovered 200 new Mauser rifles and a large consignment of swords and bayonets, besides a quantity of fixed ammunition for the Panama's four 14-pounder guns which she might have used to blow her captor, the Mangrove, out of water, but did not.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PLAN.

How an Effective Blockade of Cuba Will Be Made.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Appreciating that Havana is the key to the military situation in Cuba, Rear Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has confined the blockade he instituted to ports connecting by railroad with that city. Sampson has also taken measures to blockade the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, and within the next few days an official announcement of this blockade will be made. Naturally the officials will not say that Rear Admiral Sampson has moved against Porto Rico, but there is reason to believe that some of the ships have been sent to San Juan and the American flying squadron has been held in reserve for the difficult work of placing hors de combat Spain's fleet now at Cape Verde Islands.

Secretary Long was in conference today with the naval war board discussing the next move this Government should make. This was the first time Secretary Long has been present at the meeting of the board. He listened attentively to the discussion of naval experts and entered into it with a decision and judgment that was well appreciated by the officers with whom he conferred. As soon as war is formally declared by Congress, it is confidently expected that orders will be sent to the flying squadron to proceed to sea for the purpose of giving battle to Spain's squadron now at St. Vincent.

Before the battle takes place, however Commodore Schley's fleet will be reinforced. The efforts of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, now in Cuban waters, will be confined to preventing any supplies reaching Spain's force in the city of Havana. An official with whom I talked pointed out that Havana is the terminus of a network of railways, which connect with Cardenas and Matanzas on the east, and Bahia Honda, Port Cabanas and Mariel on the west. Cienfuegos is also a railroad terminus, and if the blockade runners could get supplies in that port, they could be sent to Havana. It will be the duty of American vessels to warn neutral vessels away from these ports, and should they then attempt to violate the blockade, they will be seized and condemned as blockade runners and will be taken before a prize court, which will be held at Key West, and will undoubtedly be condemned by that judicial body.

"I can appreciate why no attempt is being made by the department to blockade the entire coast of Cuba," said a well-known naval officer to me today. "Rear-Admiral Sampson has not sufficient vessels to make such a blockade effective, and it would do no good to blockade a great many ports which are held by small Spanish garrisons and which cannot communicate with Havana except by road. Sampson's plan is to prevent supplies from reaching the Spanish force in Havana, so as to starve it into submission, or at least into such a state that it will not be able to give any great resistance to the military expedition which will be organized next week. The insurgents are expected to prevent any supplies reaching Havana by interior communication. I have no doubt that the insurgents are actively engaged at this moment in destroying every means of communication between the interior and Havana that it is possible to do."

Secretary Gage telegraphed all collectors of customs on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific seaboard, as soon as the President signed his proclamation, that all ports on the north coast of Cuba from Cardenas to Bahia Honda and also Cienfuegos on the south coast have been blockaded by the United States. Collectors were instructed to communicate this notification in writing to all foreign Consuls in their respective districts, and to masters of all vessels applying for clearance to blockaded ports or ports in their vicinity. The instructions will prevent a loss to the Spanish and Spanish owners, and at the same time simplify the work of the blockading squadrons. Collectors were also instructed to telegraph the names of all Spanish vessels in their districts, but it is believed but few remain in American ports.

Rev. D. P. Birnie preached a strong sermon on the Home yesterday morning and spoke to a large congregation of young men in the evening.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

ON IMMIGRANTS

Bill Introduced Regulating Chinese
Plantation Laborers.

TO LICENSE WINE MANUFACTURE

Senator Schmidt Frames a Bill
to That Effect—Short
House Session.

SENATE.

Sixty-ninth Day, May 6.

Minister Cooper introduced a bill providing for the introduction of not more than 5,000 Chinese laborers. One of the features of the bill is the provision that each immigrant shall give a bond that he will return to China at the expiration of his contract. The purpose is to give the Executive control over the immigrants.

Senator Schmidt introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of licenses to manufacture wine from grapes. A provision is that the manufacturer shall sell to licensed dealers only.

The amendments to the land act, drawn by the President in a bill, passed third reading.

A communication from the House announced the passage of and transmitted a bill relating to the law of descent, and a bill relating to sprinkling clothes in laundries with the mouth. Both bills passed first reading.

The House notified the Senate that the report of the Joint Conference Committee had been accepted on the bill relating to claims against the estate of deceased persons, and announced that the House had concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill requiring notice to be sent of an increase in assessment.

At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the report of the Committee on Public Lands on House bill 44, relating to fisheries. The committee recommended that the bill be laid on the table. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. McCandless presented a petition from a number of residents of Waialeale, this island, asking for an appropriation of \$700 for opening, grading and putting in order the road connecting the homesteads at the place mentioned, with the Government road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Attorney-General Smith read first time by title his act relating to the receipts from the store maintained at the leper settlement by the Board of Health.

Third reading and passage of House bill 50, the Audit Act.

House bill 86, relating to current accounts, passed second reading and was referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading and passage of Senate bill 38, appropriation to defray the expenses of the Legislature. Read second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading of Senate bill 34, relating to the preservation of heiaus. Read second time by title. Attempts were made to refer it to several different committees. All these failing, Rep. Robertson finally moved to have the bill tabled. Minister Damon rose at once and, having been given permission to speak, said he hoped the members of the House would not vote to lay the bill on the table. The ancient heiaus and puuhonuas had been very seriously considered in connection with the Bishop Museum at Kamehameha. In other countries, things of the kind were always preserved. In Scotland, anything connected with the ancient history of the country was so carefully guarded that a door or a window could not be moved without the consent of the Council of the city. Here many of the outlines of the ancient heiaus and puuhonuas still remained and these should be protected. Tourists were frequently coming here and inquiring about the ancient history of the people. What an aid the passage of the bill before the House would be. Then Mr. Damon referred to his own property in Moanalua, stating that one of the main objects in beautifying and keeping up the place had been to attract tourists to the country. To preserve the old heiaus was not to resurrect any heathen rites.

Rep. Loebenstein said he approved of the purpose of the bill, but it was rather vague. There were small and large heiaus and puuhonuas. Which did the bill refer to? He would oppose it on this ground and would second the motion to lay on the table.

Rep. Gear stated that there was no strength in the argument of the previous speaker. If the bill was vague, it could be made more definite. Scientific men abroad had expressed their intention of coming to this country and of gathering all in their power that bore on the ancient history of the Hawaiian people. The object of the bill was to prevent this and, on that account, it should be supported.

Rep. Achi advanced the argument that the giving into the hands of the Government of the various sites of heiaus and puuhonuas would increase

the value of the land. He was willing to give up what relics of the kind he happened to have on his land in Kona.

Rep. Paris was in favor of the bill but not in its present condition. He moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. The vote stood five to five. Speaker Kaulukou voted in the affirmative.

Second reading of House bill 44, relating to fisheries. Committee's report to lay on the table, adopted. House adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

ON THE HARBOR.

It Should Be Owned By Government.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 85, relating to appeals from decisions of District Magistrates, recommending passage with certain amendments. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Third reading and unanimous passage of Senate bill 38, relating to the appropriations for the expenses of the Legislature.

Rep. Loebenstein reported as follows for the Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred House bill 64, relating to construction of railways:

"The provisions of the bill consist of a proposed amendment, to the original act, by the addition of a new section to be called Section 3A, and which amendment has for its object the prohibition of any railroad corporation, entering upon, under constructive authority, or taking any tide water or interfering with navigation upon any public navigable waters; also a further prevention of the erection or the maintenance of any bridge, pier or wharf in, upon or over any harbor, bay or river beyond low-water mark.

"Your committee find that the proposed amendment is in consonance with well established rules which control in a proper and equitable degree the rights and privileges accruing to the Government in the ownership and disposition of public lands and properties. If the tide lands below low-water mark should be permitted, even by implication, to become separated from the control of the Government it would allow of the opportunity for the construction of works which would be the arrogation of private rights derogatory to the common rights of the public. However perfect a particular owner's rights may be upon any tide-lands, harbor, bay or river, those rights are limited by the fact that others also have their rights and the enjoyment of all must be protected against the misuse of any.

"No better method can be devised than to prevent encroachments by legal enactment and as your committee considers that the provisions of bill 64 fully covers that object, they approve thereof and respectfully recommend that the said bill pass."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House bill 87, relating to the receipts from the store at Kalaupapa, read second time by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill 85, read second time with Committee report. Committee report to pass with slight amendment adopted and third reading set for Tuesday.

Representative Isenberg reported for the Committee on Military on Senate bill 35, relating to the National Guard of Hawaii and Sharpshooters in part, as follows:

"The laws relating to the National Guard of Hawaii as they now exist simply provide for an oath for enlisted men only, and this bill provides also for an oath for officers, which we believe to be a very necessary addition.

"Section 19 of the existing law provides that any enlisted man may be discharged before the expiration of his term of service by order of the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment, etc. The word 'or' has been added after the word 'regiment,' for the reason that, under the existing laws, an officer of a battalion could not discharge any man without the approval of the captain of the company also. Under the provisions of this act, if a man wishes to be discharged from service, or can improve himself, the commanding officer of the battalion can give him his discharge without the approval of the company commander. We believe that this is a wise change, as under the existing laws the commander of the battalion was really under the approval of the commander of one of his companies, which is utterly foreign to good military discipline.

"Section 3 of this act provides for an addition to Section 29 of the existing laws, which provides that a general, regimental or garrison court martial can be held for any crime which is not capital or punishable by law, but which is against good order or military discipline. This provision has also been adopted in the United States Military Laws, and all such crimes, although not reached or punishable by law, are to be taken cognizance of by a general, regimental or garrison court martial, according to the nature or degree of the offense, and punishable at the discretion of such court. We believe that this provision is necessary for good military discipline.

"We would recommend passage of the bill with slight amendments."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Second reading of House bill 64, relating to the construction of railways. Passed second reading. Third reading set for Monday.

House adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AFTER A SCALP

A Select Committee of the
House is Investigating.

Hunting Out Contract and Building
Data in the Public Works Department—Mr. Rowell.

A House select committee of which Mr. Loebenstein of Hilo is the chairman, is "after the scalp" of W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works for the whole group. The first thing the committee did was to call for a list of all the contracts let and all the tenders for work and material received by the Public Works Department during the past two years. It is the purpose of the committee to make to the House an elaborate report on the administration of the department for the period just ended. Numerous charges of all varieties are made against Mr. Rowell and his assistants. There run the gamut from the wrong "pitch" to the roof of a galvanized iron shanty to appropriation of private lands, for roads, without so much as "by your leave." Many witnesses have been called by the committee to testify regarding work performed under the direction of material. It was said by a committee member yesterday that Mr. Kleugel, engineer in chief for the Oahu Railway Company, had been an "unwilling witness" on the Beretania street bridge construction. Contractors have been called to tell about the building of the new Central Fire Station and other buildings. There has been a vast amount of inquiry as to the operations of the Government dredger, the pile driver, rock crushing machinery and road rollers. The committee will report on Hilo wharf work and road building on Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. It is known that it is now the intention to severely criticize Mr. Rowell in many particulars. This select committee was given such authority by the House that it was able to delegate an agent to make inquiry on Hawaii, and that agent is now away from the capital and at work on his assignment. He is a member of the House. A member of the committee was asked yesterday if the Superintendent of Public Works would be permitted to appear in his own behalf or defense. The reply was that Mr. Rowell might be called in and questioned after all the testimony on contracts, buildings, roads and materials had been taken.

Mr. Rowell was asked if he had been given any intimation of what was going on. He said that some committee had called upon his office for enough data to keep a couple of clerks busy day and night for a week and that he had furnished everything for which there had been a request. It was his earnest desire, he said, that if an investigation was in progress it be thorough and careful. He believed that he could show an economical administration by himself and his chief subordinates and that there had been fair dealing and honest work along intelligent lines all around.

The report in question will be made in a few days and will be lengthy.

SPARRING.

Legislators Who are Doing a Bit
of Man-uvering.

There was more in the little brush in the House Thursday on absenteeism and the progress of the work than appeared on the surface, although some plain sentences were uttered. Under the surface a sharp contest is going on and this is it: Certain members of the House, according to the leader of the combination, are allied to "play" the appropriation bill referred to against the Income Tax Act and a couple of other measures. Said the organizer three days ago: "We are going to have the session extended fifteen or thirty days if we think it necessary for a trial to pass a couple of acts that should go through, but that are opposed by either the Government or powerful outside influence. The Income Tax Act is one of those and the bill to shut down on Asiatic immigration is another. The Income Tax Act should pass and the other is entitled to consideration in the open. The bill to restrict immigration from Japan and China has been buried or hidden away, but it will be forced out into the light if the Government wants money to run its business for the coming period. We will hold back the appropriation bill till the last few days of May in any event. If we should get in and pass it the Cabinet would pay no more attention to us, for we could then, so far as they were concerned, settle our board bills and go home."

Ookala Doing Well.

An expert on sugar cultivation well known in the Islands who has recently returned from Hawaii, stated in the course of conversation the other evening that he saw no finer cane on that island that was growing at Ookala. When asked if he could account for this, his reply was that he considered the result was due in his opinion, to the very judicious use of fertilizers and good cultivation of the estate.

Australia to Return.

The local offices of the Oceanic S. S. Company now have definite information as to the assignments of the Australia and Zealandia. The Zealandia will be here on Wednesday next. This will be her last trip to Honolulu as the regular liner. No plans for her future have been made. It is not likely that

with the present demand for boats of that class that she will long remain idle. For the next voyage after this round trip of the Zealandia the old favorite Australia will again be the local boat. A large force is now engaged in placing the Australia in the same condition she was in when chartered for the Klondike trade.

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Our customers will be taken care of from our large stock, bought before the last advance. Better lay in a good supply, as our prices must advance as soon as our present stock is disposed of.

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THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

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Sole Manufacturer,

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Original and Only Genuine.
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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 19, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a GERMICIDE; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

The Most

costly baking powder to make is Schilling's Best. But neither we nor your grocer dare charge what it is really worth.

It, therefore, does the most work to the cent.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shapen for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

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FORT STREET.

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PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
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DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1898

THE WAR POLICY.

The slight news received by the Transit, indicate, so far as anything can be inferred from the few facts stated, that President McKinley commences hostile operations by intervening in Cuba. He declares a blockade of the ports on the northern side of the island, and of one port on the southern side. This is not direct, but indirect, war against Spain. Congress at the latest date, the 23d of April had not declared open war against Spain. The President's policy is a consistent one; intervene in Cuba, but if Spain fires a shot, then declare war directly against her. The news due by steamer which should arrive this morning, may probably be that the final step has been taken.

The blockade of the Cuban ports "must be effective," according to international law; that is, there must be real danger in any attempt of a vessel to enter or depart from a blockaded port. There has been much discussion as to the definition of an "effective blockade." If a vessel successfully runs a blockade, it is still considered effective. Vessels, during the American Civil war constantly ran the blockade with cargoes of cotton, and with ammunition. But many were captured, and the risk was so great that Great Britain admitted, finally that it was effective. But an effective blockade requires many warships, and as they must be separated in this service, they break up the great fleets. The American navy has therefore not only the blockade of Cuban ports to attend to, but it must look out for the Spanish fleet at the same time. How this is now being done will be interesting to those who desire to follow the course of contest.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The most noticeable feature of the American campaign is its celerity. As the Nation has been at peace with the world for 33 years, one would expect to see some friction, some rust, some hesitating movements. But the dispatches distinctly show the value of the Annapolis training, and the experiences gained in the Civil war. Although 33 years have passed, there are now over 150 officers of the navy, who have had training under fire. Many of these men are at their best now. The older men will perhaps recall the fight between the Ironclad Weehawken of the Federal navy and the Confederate Ironclad Atlanta in Warsaw Sound, in which, after a severe engagement, the Atlanta was disabled and captured. We believe that several of the officers of the Weehawken are now officers of high rank in the present service.

What we said in these columns several days ago, is confirmed by the comments of several American papers, that neither English, nor German, nor French navy men, of the higher ranks, have seen as much service under shot and shell, as the American officers. These men have had the baptism of fire.

The cadet training given at the Naval Academy at Annapolis also shows the value of education. Education becomes ripe and effective only under the warmth of experience. Most fortunately for the Americans, this Spanish war occurs while these experienced men are living.

It would make Farragut and Porter shout from their graves with joy, if they could know of the marvelous rapidity with which the fleets have been equipped, and sent to sea. The value of time, as a factor in war, seems to be fully appreciated.

The organization of the army for Cuban invasion is being made with the same celerity. There is no amateur work in it. Thirty-three years of peace have not subdued the energies of the men who were trained under Grant and Sherman, and perhaps under Lee and Stonewall Jackson. It would be a red letter day in American military history to see a division of men commanded by Stonewall Jackson's old officers in line with a division of Sherman's men, moving on a Spanish force.

One of the well informed writers in the Daily Telegraph, London, gives quite sufficient reasons for the hesitation of the Spanish fleet to move from St. Vincent. He asserts that the usual dishonesty which attends all of the official business of the Spanish naval and military establishments, has left the ships without proper equipment and supplies. The Spaniards find themselves in the crippled condition of the French, after the declaration of war against Russia. We quoted, the other day, the comment of the London Times that the Spanish navy is largely on

paper. While this navy may be numerically equal and in some respects superior to the American, the testimony of European experts indicates that its condition is not satisfactory.

At the same time the Americans will not despise it, and will assume that it is what it is claimed to be. They may have full knowledge of the deficiencies of the enemy's navy, but they will fight it as if it were the best equipped in the world.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The actual and acknowledged existence of war between the United States and Spain, brings into operation all of the laws regarding the rights and obligations of belligerents, and also the rights and obligations of neutral states.

The relation of Hawaii to either of the belligerent parties is precisely the same as that of any other neutral state, unless it is modified by the cession of Pearl harbor to the United States, or by the pending treaty of annexation.

If the cession of rights in Pearl harbor to the United States has any value, they are open to capture by Spain. Any right, or property or interest of one belligerent is open to seizure by the other. But as Pearl harbor has at present no well defined value, it may be left out of the pending questions.

As a matter of fact, the probabilities are extremely remote of any approach by the Spaniards to these Islands, if the war is a short one. If it is protracted, they will send cruisers of some kind into the Pacific, and if they can secure coal supplies, will destroy American shipping. They would probably call at this port. Long before these cruisers are near us, the decisive naval battles will have been fought between the great fleets, and the main question of superiority will be settled.

Our duties therefore as a neutral state may never become a practical question, so far as Spain is concerned.

At the same time as a member of the family of nations, we must declare our position, because we are a maritime State. It may not be necessary to make this declaration at once. For the object of making it, is not so much to establish neutrality, as it is to proclaim to the maritime world what rules and regulations we have chosen to adopt governing commerce or the visits of belligerents. A nation is presumed to be neutral, until she declares otherwise. But nations differ somewhat regarding rules and regulations. Therefore proclamations of neutrality are usually made in order to define rights and obligations.

It will probably not be seriously disputed that Hawaii is still an independent, sovereign State. If the United States claim any rights of sovereignty here, we fail to see what they are. They have neither civil or criminal jurisdiction. Their representatives have no authority whatsoever within the limits of the Republic. The ratification of the treaty of annexation by the Hawaiian Senate is merely a part of an unexecuted agreement, which has no force and effect until executed by the American Senate. It is the case of a deed of land, signed, sealed, but not delivered, and therefore of no value whatever as a transfer of title. Probably the Hawaiian Senate could now reverse its act of ratification, and it would be recognized as legal.

The existence of an American "sphere of influence" over the Islands is, so far as belligerent rights are concerned an indefinite condition; it vests no title in the American States.

The American Congress can, if it chooses, make these Islands American territory in a hour's time. Until it does so, Hawaii is, so far as law goes, independent and neutral.

As a neutral state she should follow, in due time, the example of other neutral states, and proclaim her neutrality. Such a proclamation would require the Bennington to leave this port within 24 hours, just as the Portuguese required the Spanish fleet to leave St. Vincent at once. Should the Bennington refuse to go, we could not help ourselves, but would show an honest neutrality.

A strict regard for the laws which govern neutrals, undoubtedly demands that our friends, the Americans, should in no way whatever, make this port a basis of naval supplies or operations. If they choose to put their own interpretation on these laws, or disregard them, we cannot help ourselves.

INDUSTRIES IN THE SCHOOLS.

We have, in previous issues, discussed the importance of educating the children who attend the public schools, in the art and science of horticulture. The United States have made little progress in this direction, while in Europe very great progress has been made. The following extract indicates what has been done:

"Austria, in 1890, had nearly 8,000 such school gardens for instruction in rearing trees, vegetables, and fruits."

"In France gardening is practically taught in 28,000 primary and elementary schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the

care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of horticulture. No one can be appointed master of an elementary school unless qualified to give practical instruction in cultivating the ordinary products of the garden."

"In Sweden, as long ago as 1871, 22,000 children received instruction in horticulture and tree-planting, and each of 2,016 schools had for cultivation a piece of land varying from one to twelve acres."

"Still more significant is the recent establishment of many school gardens in Southern Russia. In one province, 227 schools out of a total of 504 have school gardens whose whole area is 283 acres. In 1895, these gardens contained 111,000 fruit trees and 238,300 planted forest trees. In them the schoolmasters teach tree, vine, grain, garden, silkworm, and bee culture. They are supported by small grants of money from the country and district councils. In the villages, small orchards and kitchen gardens are connected with many primary schools. This movement has also widely spread over different provinces of central Russia."

An effort to instruct the school children in horticulture was begun in 1881, in connection with one of the Boston grammar schools. A plot 48x72 was devoted to that purpose. Much has been done on this limited area hardly covering the tenth of an acre. The object lessons are of the highest value.

The plants furnish not only the best material for study in elementary science, but they afford the very best opportunity for the cultivation of the habit of observation. The ludicrous one-sidedness of our educational system, fails to develop one of the most important of all habits, that of observation. Even the universities are graduating hundreds of men, whose powers of observation are as imperfect as neglected education can make them.

SHORE RIGHTS.

We must again differ from Senator McCandless, when he states, regarding the acquisition of the shore land fronting Kapiolani park, that the owners of the shore front are not disposed to permit the people to use the shores for recreation or other purposes.

There is more or less trouble in all countries regarding the use of such fronts. The rights of the parties are not clearly understood. While under the old English law the King owns from high water mark outward, and the people are accustomed to use it as a common, the owners of the upland must be protected from trespass. Because a person has the right to walk on the beach, it does not give him the right to disturb plants, flowers, and grass growing on land adjoining it. This is not understood by many and has caused in the United States, especially, much annoyance.

The public should, and must have, access to the beach and beach privileges. All should agree in securing them. But it is the communistic and hateful spirit that attempts to injure individuals, when they have had forethought, and obtained shore fronts, when such property went begging. If the Senator would secure for the public a marine plaza, near the city, he would do not only the poor people much good, but give pleasure to many rich people who have not secured shore fronts, and pleasure to the many people who will visit these Islands, and will desire to enjoy our beautiful marine views.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Since Mr. J. O. Carter returned from Washington, where he has made some efforts to defeat the annexation plan, the natives, we are told, are led to believe that his efforts defeated it, up to the present time. The reasoning is simple enough, and often has much force. Mr. Carter is sent to Washington to defeat the ratification of the treaty. Action on it is suspended. Therefore Mr. Carter defeated it. The German peasants reasoned in the same way about railways. Before rails were used the potatoes did not rot. After the rails were used, potatoes did rot. Therefore the rails rotted the potatoes. So the Chinese reason also. A man is sick, give him a dose of bugs pounded up. He gets well. Then the bug dose did it.

Mr. Carter counts for little in the annexation movement. So does Mr. Dole, aside from his official duties. The men who believe that the great national policy of the American Republic can be pushed or retarded by the efforts of one or two men, or even a host of men, do not understand political evolution. If annexation had followed the visit of Mr. Dole to Washington, it would have been said that he secured it by his presence, and the wisdom of sending him there would have been very shortly proclaimed.

A new policy however just and broad, regarding territorial expansion, and involving 70,000,000 of people, cannot be deflected one way or the other by Mr. Dole or Mr. Carter. To say that it could, would be to make them greater statesmen than now exist on this earth.

Those who believed that Mr. Carter could defeat annexation; and those who believed that Mr. Dole could se-

crete it, belong to the same type of men. They believe in the haphazard rule of the earth and its people.

The quiet, sincere, annexationists may see in the events now transpiring in the United States, a steady evolution towards annexation. Of course the jingoes do not see it. They never see anything unless it is put with a thousand candle power light right before their eyes. Their chief blunder is in expecting things to happen at once, because they wish them to happen. They have failed to see that it was no easy matter to persuade a great nation to abandon the advice of Washington regarding political isolation, at short notice. The very men here who refuse to handle the labor question because it is too complicated, are the men who get frantic because the American people do not handle at once the novel and complicated question of annexing territory beyond the sea.

At the same time events which finally bring annexation are slowly coming into existence. The American nation slowly outgrows the maxims of Washington. The intervention in Cuba is the first decided, firm, and advanced step in the new path. The present war is a notice to the world, that the United States now adopts an active and not a passive policy. It is an education of the people to a sense of the real position of the United States in the world's affairs. Every act, everything, that breaks down the isolation of the States, is a move on the lines of annexation.

We are speaking entirely from the American standpoint. Very many able Americans do not believe in territorial expansion, because they do not see practically the benefit of it. The Far East and Cuba are breaking down slowly the wall of isolation which General Washington honestly and rightly for those days, recommended. At no time within five years have the elements which control commercial and political policies been more active than they are at the present moment. The annexation cause is not buried. It may not be showing outward signs of life. But like the sugar cane in the dark, it is growing and maturing.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

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BOSTON, April 29.—All the inmates of the public institutions in the harbor, numbering about 1,200, are to be removed for fear of a Spanish bombardment.

These Are Neutral.

LISBON, April 29.—The Official Gazette today publishes the neutrality decree of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States. It is similar to the decree issued at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains six articles.

BUENOS AYRES, April 29.—It is announced that the Argentine Republic will promulgate a decree of neutrality during the war between the United States and Spain, but it seems certain that the Government will reserve absolute liberty of action in regard to coal.

There will be a fine free horse race at Kapiolani park track on Saturday afternoon next.

The People Believe

What They Read About Hood's Sarsaparilla

Their Faith in This Medicine is Grounded on Merit

They Know It Absolutely Cures When Other Medicines Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillings and a little Iodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alternatives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

"My little girl was afflicted with eczema and suffered for seven years. She was attended by physicians and tried many different kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. EMMA FRANKLIN, Honeoye, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

—cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1898

THE WAR POLICY.

The slight news received by the Transit, indicate, so far as anything can be inferred from the few facts stated, that President McKinley commences hostile operations by intervening in Cuba. He declares a blockade of the ports on the northern side of the island, and of one port on the southern side. This is not direct, but indirect, war against Spain. Congress at the latest date, the 23d of April had not declared open war against Spain. The President's policy is a consistent one; intervene in Cuba, but if Spain fires a shot, then declare war directly against her. The news due by steamer which should arrive this morning, may probably be that the final step has been taken.

The blockade of the Cuban ports "must be effective," according to international law; that is, there must be real danger in any attempt of a vessel to enter or depart from a blockaded port. There has been much discussion as to the definition of an "effective blockade." If a vessel successfully runs a blockade, it is still considered effective. Vessels, during the American Civil war, constantly ran the blockade with cargoes of cotton, and with ammunition. But many were captured, and the risk was so great that Great Britain admitted, finally that it was effective. But an effective blockade requires many warships, and as they must be separated in this service, they break up the great fleets. The American navy has therefore not only the blockade of Cuban ports to attend to, but it must look out for the Spanish fleet at the same time. How this is now being done will be interesting to those who desire to follow the course of contest.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The most noticeable feature of the American campaign is its celerity. As the Nation has been at peace with the world for 33 years, one would expect to see some friction, some rust, some hesitating movements. But the dispatches distinctly show the value of the Annapolis training, and the experiences gained in the Civil war. Although 33 years have passed, there are now over 150 officers of the navy, who have had training under fire. Many of these men are at their best now. The older men will perhaps recall the fight between the Ironclad Weehawken of the Federal navy and the Confederate Ironclad Atlanta in Warsaw Sound, in which, after a severe engagement, the Atlanta was disabled and captured. We believe that several of the officers of the Weehawken are now officers of high rank in the present service.

What we said in these columns several days ago, is confirmed by the comments of several American papers, that neither English, nor German, or French navy men, of the higher ranks, have seen as much service under shot and shell, as the American officers. These men have had the baptism of fire.

The cadet training given at the Naval Academy at Annapolis also shows the value of education. Education becomes ripe and effective only under the warmth of experience. Most fortunately for the Americans, this Spanish war occurs while these experienced men are living.

It would make Farragut and Porter shout from their graves with joy, if they could know of the marvelous rapidity with which the fleets have been equipped, and sent to sea. The value of time, as a factor in war, seems to be fully appreciated.

The organization of the army for Cuban invasion is being made with the same celerity. There is no amateur work in it. Thirty-three years of peace have not subdued the energies of the men who were trained under Grant and Sherman, and perhaps under Lee and Stonewall Jackson. It would be a red letter day in American military history to see a division of men commanded by Stonewall Jackson's old officers in line with a division of Sherman's men, moving on a Spanish force.

One of the well informed writers in the Daily Telegraph, London, gives quite sufficient reasons for the hesitation of the Spanish fleet to move from St. Vincent. He asserts that the usual dishonesty which attends all of the official business of the Spanish navy and military establishments, has left the ships without proper equipment and supplies. The Spaniards find themselves in the crippled condition of the French, after the declaration of war against Russia. We quoted, the other day, the comment of the London Times that the Spanish navy is largely on

paper. While this navy may be numerically equal and in some respects superior to the American, the testimony of European experts indicates that its condition is not satisfactory.

At the same time the Americans will not despise it, and will assume that it is what it is claimed to be. They may have full knowledge of the deficiencies of the enemy's navy, but they will fight it as if it were the best equipped in the world.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The actual and acknowledged existence of war between the United States and Spain, brings into operation all of the laws regarding the rights and obligations of belligerents, and also the rights and obligations of neutral states.

The relation of Hawaii to either of the belligerent parties is precisely the same as that of any other neutral state, unless it is modified by the cession of Pearl harbor to the United States, or by the pending treaty of annexation.

If the cession of rights in Pearl harbor to the United States has any value, they are open to capture by Spain. Any right, or property or interest of one belligerent is open to seizure by the other. But as Pearl harbor has at present no well defined value, it may be left out of the pending questions. As a matter of fact, the probabilities are extremely remote of any approach by the Spaniards to these Islands, if the war is a short one. If it is protracted, they will send cruisers of some kind into the Pacific, and if they can secure coal supplies, will destroy American shipping. They would probably call at this port. Long before these cruisers are near us, the decisive naval battles will have been fought between the great fleets, and the main question of superiority will be settled.

Our duties therefore as a neutral state may never become a practical question, so far as Spain is concerned. At the same time as a member of the family of nations, we must declare our position, because we are a maritime State. It may not be necessary to make this declaration at once. For the object of making it, is not so much to establish neutrality, as it is to proclaim to the maritime world what rules and regulations we have chosen to adopt governing commerce or the visits of belligerents. A nation is presumed to be neutral, until she declares otherwise. But nations differ somewhat regarding rules and regulations. Therefore proclamations of neutrality are usually made in order to define rights and obligations.

It will probably not be seriously disputed that Hawaii is still an independent, sovereign State. If the United States claim any rights of sovereignty here, we fail to see what they are. They have neither civil or criminal jurisdiction. Their representatives have no authority whatsoever within the limits of the Republic. The ratification of the treaty of annexation by the Hawaiian Senate is merely a part of an unexecuted agreement, which has no force and effect until executed by the American Senate. It is the case of a deed of land, signed, sealed, but not delivered, and therefore of no value whatever as a transfer of title. Probably the Hawaiian Senate could now reverse its act of ratification, and it would be recognized as legal.

The existence of an American "sphere of influence" over the Islands is, so far as belligerent rights are concerned an indefinite condition; it vests no title in the American States. The American Congress can, if it chooses, make these Islands American territory in a hour's time. Until it does so, Hawaii is, so far as law goes, independent and neutral.

As a neutral state she should follow, in due time, the example of other neutral states, and proclaim her neutrality. Such a proclamation would require the Bennington to leave this port within 24 hours, just as the Portuguese required the Spanish fleet to leave St. Vincent at once. Should the Bennington refuse to go, we could not help ourselves, but would show an honest neutrality.

A strict regard for the laws which govern neutrals, undoubtedly demands that our friends, the Americans, should in no way whatever, make this port a base of naval supplies or operations. If they choose to put their own interpretation on these laws, or disregard them, we cannot help ourselves.

INDUSTRIES IN THE SCHOOLS.

We have, in previous issues, discussed the importance of educating the children who attend the public schools, in the art and science of horticulture. The United States have made little progress in this direction, while in Europe very great progress has been made. The following extract indicates what has been done:

"Austria, in 1890, had nearly 8,000 such school gardens for instruction in rearing trees, vegetables, and fruits."

"In France gardening is practically taught in 28,000 primary and elementary schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the

care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of horticulture. No one can be appointed master of an elementary school unless qualified to give practical instruction in cultivating the ordinary products of the garden."

"In Sweden, as long ago as 1871, 22,000 children received instruction in horticulture and tree-planting, and each of 2,015 schools had for cultivation a piece of land varying from one to twelve acres."

"Still more significant is the recent establishment of many school gardens in Southern Russia. In one province, 227 schools out of a total of 504 have school gardens whose whole area is 283 acres. In 1895, these gardens contained 111,000 fruit trees and 338,300 planted forest trees. In them the schoolmasters teach tree, vine, grain, garden, silkworm, and bee culture. They are supported by small grants of money from the country and district councils. In the villages, small orchards and kitchen gardens are connected with many primary schools. This movement has also widely spread over different provinces of central Russia."

An effort to instruct the school children in horticulture was begun in 1891, in connection with one of the Boston grammar schools. A plot 48x72 was devoted to that purpose. Much has been done on this limited area hardly covering the tenth of an acre. The object lessons are of the highest value.

The plants furnish not only the best material for study in elementary science, but they afford the very best opportunity for the cultivation of the habit of observation. The ludicrous one-sidedness of our educational system, fails to develop one of the most important of all habits, that of observation. Even the universities are graduating hundreds of men, whose powers of observation are as imperfect as neglected education can make them.

SHORE RIGHTS.

We must again differ from Senator McCandless, when he states, regarding the acquisition of the shore land fronting Kapoli park, that the owners of the shore front are not disposed to permit the people to use the shores for recreation or other purposes.

There is more or less trouble in all countries regarding the use of such fronts. The rights of the parties are not clearly understood. While under the old English law the King owns from high water mark outward, and the people are accustomed to use it as a common, the owners of the upland must be protected from trespass. Because a person has the right to walk on the beach, it does not give him the right to disturb plants, flowers, and grass growing on land adjoining it. This is not understood by many and has caused in the United States, especially, much annoyance.

The public should, and must have, access to the beach and beach privileges. All should agree in securing them. But it is the communistic and hateful spirit that attempts to injure individuals, when they have had forethought, and obtained shore fronts, when such property went begging. If the Senator would secure for the public a marine plaza, near the city, he would do not only the poor people much good, but give pleasure to many rich people who have not secured shore fronts, and pleasure to the many people who will visit these Islands, and will desire to enjoy our beautiful marine views.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Since Mr. J. O. Carter returned from Washington, where he has made some efforts to defeat the annexation plan, the natives, we are told, are led to believe that his efforts defeated it, up to the present time. The reasoning is simple enough, and often has much force. Mr. Carter is sent to Washington to defeat the ratification of the treaty. Action on it is suspended. Therefore Mr. Carter defeated it. The German peasants reasoned in the same way about railways. Before rails were used the potatoes did not rot. After the rails were used, potatoes did rot. Therefore the rails rotted the potatoes. So the Chinese reason also. A man is sick, give him a dose of bugs pounded up. He gets well. Then the bug dose did it.

Mr. Carter counts for little in the annexation movement. So does Mr. Dole, aside from his official duties. The men who believe that the great national policy of the American Republic can be pushed or retarded by the efforts of one or two men, or even a host of men, do not understand political evolution. If annexation had followed the visit of Mr. Dole to Washington, it would have been said that he secured it by his presence, and the wisdom of sending him there would have been very shortly proclaimed.

A new policy however just and broad, regarding territorial expansion, and involving 70,000,000 of people, cannot be deflected one way or the other by Mr. Dole or Mr. Carter. To say that it could, would be to make them greater statesmen than now exist on this earth.

Those who believed that Mr. Carter could defeat annexation, and those who believed that Mr. Dole could se-

cure it, belong to the same type of men. They believe in the haphazard rule of the earth and its people.

The quiet, sincere, annexationists may see in the events now transpiring in the United States, a steady evolution towards annexation. Of course the jingoes do not see it. They never see anything unless it is put with a thousand candle power light right before their eyes. Their chief blunder is in expecting things to happen at once, because they wish them to happen. They have failed to see that it was no easy matter to persuade a great nation to abandon the advice of Washington regarding political isolation, at short notice. The very men here who refuse to handle the labor question because it is too complicated, are the men who get frantic because the American people do not handle at once the novel and complicated question of annexing territory beyond the sea.

At the same time events which finally bring annexation are slowly coming into existence. The American nation slowly outgrows the maxims of Washington. The intervention in Cuba is the first decided, firm, and advanced step in the new path. The present war is a notice to the world, that the United States now adopts an active and not a passive policy. It is an education of the people to a sense of the real position of the United States in the world's affairs. Every act, everything, that breaks down the isolation of the States, is a move on the lines of annexation.

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KINGSTON, (Jamaica), April 29.—The German steamer Remus, from Hamburg for Baltimore, touched at Port Antonio, this island, early today and landed 441 German, Cuban, British and American refugees from Santiago de Cuba.

MADRID, April 29.—Spanish fairs closed at 61.30. Gold was quoted at \$3.00.

BOSTON, April 29.—All the inmates of the public institutions in the harbor, numbering about 1,200, are to be removed for fear of a Spanish bombardment.

These Are Neutral.

LISBON, April 29.—The Official Gazette today publishes the neutrality decree of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States. It is similar to the decree issued at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains six articles.

BUENOS AYRES, April 29.—It is announced that the Argentine Republic will promulgate a decree of neutrality during the war between the United States and Spain, but it seems certain that the Government will reserve absolute liberty of action in regard to coal.

There will be a fine free horse race at Kapoli park track on Saturday afternoon next.

The People Believe

What They Read About Hood's Sarsaparilla

Their Faith in This Medicine is Grounded on Merit

They Know It Absolutely Cures When Other Medicines Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Scilla and a little Iodine of Potassium. Besides these excellent alternatives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

"My little girl was afflicted with eczema and suffered for seven years. She was attended by physicians and tried many different kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. EMMA FRANKLIN, Honeoye, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Purifier. \$1; six for \$5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Bile; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CABLE BILL COMES UP AGAIN

SENATE.

Minister Cooper said if there be repudiation it must be that of a vested right; if the company have a vested right their recourse was in the Court where there was ample protection to individuals and corporations alike. If they had these vested rights why did the company apply to the Legislature? Minister Cooper said the com-

AFTERNOON SESSION

At 2:30 o'clock, the Senate went into a 15 minute executive session and then adjourned.

The second reading of House bill 8 income tax bill, was announced, this together with the reports of the majority and minority of the committee.

matter of referring to a commission seemed only a subterfuge to set the thing aside for two years. The thing to do was to put the law into operation as soon as possible. The method of exemption, over which there had been such a howl, had been changed.

When Rep. Robertson sat down, Rep. Loebenstein arose in a fever of

At 12 m., House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon ses-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Atkinson spoke briefly on the income tax matter. All theoretical writers on income tax were unanimous in saying that it was certainly the

As a final attempt Rep. Loebenstein moved to strike out the title and enacting clause. This was lost. The bill then passed second reading. Third reading for May 16th.

It prevents and
it cures baldness.

PREPARED BY

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Bennington had her searchlights going in a very lively style last night. This was regular practice. It is likely that the Bennington will

The Court of Inquiry in the case John Good was convened at militia headquarters last night. The Court

Honolulu, 2. Mai 1898
Inhaber von Kriegsdenkmünzen v.
1864, 1866 und 1870-71 werden ersucht
sich auf hiesigem Konsulat zu melden
oder sich schriftlich mit mir in Ver-
bindung zu setzen.
Der Kaiserliche Konsul
J. F. HACKFELD

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: 020AM FOR SAN FRANCISCO: 0300T

GAE LIC	May 17	CHINA	May 20
CITY OF PEKING	May 20	BEL GIC	May 21
DORIC	June 4	PERU	June 14
CHINA	June 15	COTIC	June 21
BEL GIC	June 25	RIO DE JANEIRO	June 25
PERU	July 1	GAE LIC	July 1
COTIC	July 14	CITY OF PEKING	July 15
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 20		

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

mounted by an eagle and a wide sunburst. The belts are much favored.

both on account of neatness and distinctiveness.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father.

By the way, *Schilling's* will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there the morning of the day of sailing.

Best Ceylon tea is fresher

Our Claim

Something over one-half of this property is for sale: This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kaliahine and Kaliahwa, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to
W. F. ALLEN,
Office over Bishop & Co's Bank,
April 6th, 1898. 1507-2m

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands
Wall, Nichols Company
Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands

For all particulars apply to
W. F. ALLEN,
Offices over Bishop & Co.'s Bank.
April 5th, 1898.

SPORT WAS GOOD

Another Evening of First Class
Racing at Cyclomere.

THREE NEW RECORDS MADE

Two in Competition—Jones Still
Leads His Class—King and Lud-
loff—Martin's Quick Half.

Another fine card of racing was given at Cyclomere on Saturday night. The weather was delightful, with a nice cooling breeze. Music that was enjoyed was furnished by a quintette club with Solomon Hiram as soloist. The men who started in the events were in good trim and did hard riding. For each number there was a close contest with hurricane finish. The attendance was miserably small. Unless the town boys who have gone to the expense of reopening the track receive more encouragement, they will close it and the banks will go into the lake. The promoters have lost money on both meets of the present season. They will stand this just about once more. Just why patronage is held away is puzzling indeed. Programs that would attract thousands in a town of the same size in the States gather only a few hundred spectators. It has always been claimed that clean, honest sport would meet tons of discouragement. Here is a brief summary of Saturday night's events:

Two Mile Amateur Handicap, One Heat—King was on the scratch. Giles and Ludloff had 4 yards each. Damon 75, Souza 110, Brede 140 and Williams 170. King made a plucky fight, but was unable to overcome the penalties. He overtook the bunch in a mile, but was unable to come out for the finish. Ludloff led home in a beautiful sprint and a jump of the Jones stamp, with Damon second and Giles third. The time was 3:21—three seconds under the record. After this Damon was compelled to retire for the evening, his stomach going back on him.

Half Mile Open Professional, Two Heats and a Paced Final—Martin, Jones, Manoa and Sylvester qualified in 1:19 and 1:21 1-4. In the first heat Martin beat Manoa out in a decidedly pretty battle down the home stretch. Martin led over the tape by only a foot. In the slow heat Jones showed the way for Whitman and Sylvester and Sylvester beat Jones out for second place. There was a comical slip-up in the final. Kirk Porter, with George Martin's convict suit, went into pace on a single. Porter jumped out like a runaway slave pursued by a bloodhound and his pace was not used at all. Jones won this final and the race in 1:17, with Manoa second and Martin third. Jones and Manoa rode in fine form. Martin was late in starting his sprint.

Two-thirds of a Mile Open Amateur in Two Heats and a Final—King and Souza in the first heat and Ludloff, Giles and Brede in the second, qualified. Ludloff showed some of the prettiest riding of the evening in coming home first in the second heat. The spectators anticipated that the final of the two-thirds would be a lively brush and there was no disappointment. King won out, with Ludloff second and Giles third in the record time of 1:34. This takes seven and two-fifths seconds off the time for the best performance at the same distance since the track opened. Halstead and Lyle paced on a tandem. King surprised everybody by the ease with which he led Ludloff over the tape.

One Mile Handicap, Professional—Allan Jones was on the tape, with Sylvester 100 yards away. Whitman had 20 yards, Manoa 40 and Martin 60. Sylvester held his lead for more than a lap. Meantime Whitman had overhauled Martin and Manoa and the three were traveling with a rush. Jones was after them at express speed. At the end of the second lap all were together. Martin "hooked on" to Jones and came home second, with Whitman third. It was a fairly good finish, though Jones was not challenged for first place. The time was 2:20, which may be considered very creditable to Jones.

Will Lyle in a try for Henry Giles' record of an unpaired third in 43 4-5 could do no better than 46. Lyle had not prepared for the event, merely going on in place of Damon.

There was the very liveliest interest in Martin's trial for the half mile in a minute, flying start, paced by Murray and Porter. With the greatest cheering the distance was covered in 59 3-5 seconds and the start was not a fast one at all. Martin made a good showing of what he can do when he tries.

PROBABLY PAU.

Chas. F. Murray, managing director of the hui of town boys that lately leased Cyclomere track from Deaky said late last evening that the company was probably done with the enterprise. He continued that they had given good racing at heavy expense and had lost as much money as they could afford to part with on the two evenings already put in. The boys regret to take this step, but can see no other course that at all recommends itself.

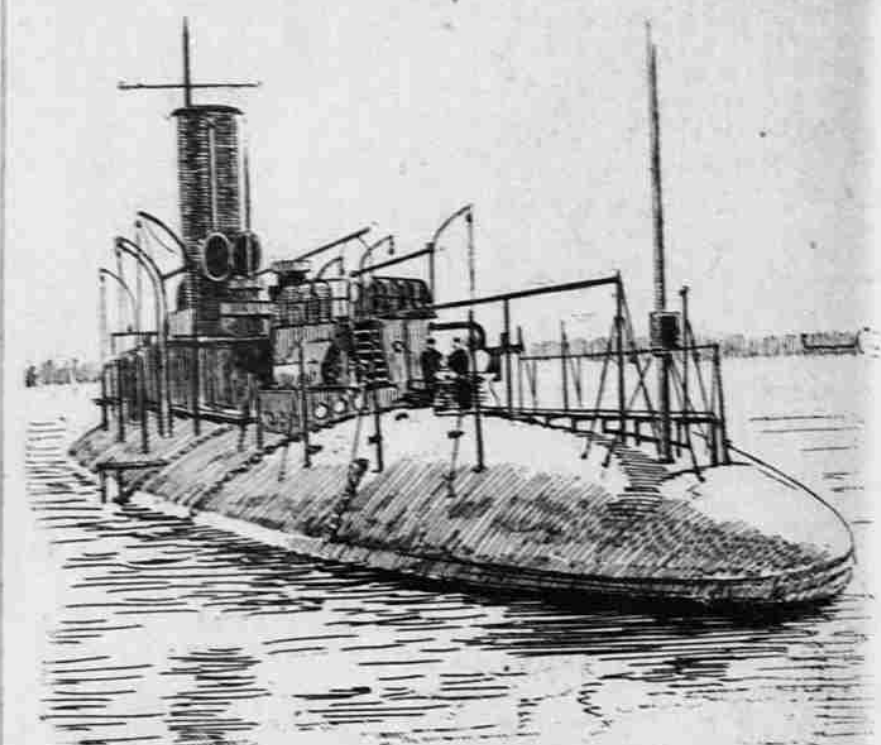
More German Immigrants.

It is learned that more German immigrants are to be brought here for plantations under the direction of H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., The next party

will arrive by fall in the German ship H. F. Glade, which has been here a number of times in the Hackfeld line. The Glade arrived March 14th in England with wheat from San Francisco. After discharging she was to proceed to Bremen to secure the immigrants and take on a cargo of general merchandise.

Speaks of Moro.

One of the several men of Honolulu who can imagine pretty well the bombardment of Havana is Capt. Paul Smith, commander of Co. A of the National guard and of the Government dredger. Captain Smith visited the Cuban capital twice in six months some years ago. He says he was greatly impressed with the apparent solidity of Moro Castle and of the fortification on the opposite side of the harbor mouth. Moro is of granite and bristles so with guns that one might think a lot of the muzzles had been painted on the stone. The other fort looked al-



AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN.

most as formidable. Captain Smith says the channel from the roadstead to the harbor is only about half a mile in length. The fleet in action would of course stand off much further. Granite forts were well enough in their day, but their day is past. This stone struck with heavy shell or high explosive breaks and becomes missile itself. The modern fortifications built are of earth. For New York they are terraced.

FOR A MEMORIAL DAY.

Honolulu's G. A. R. Post Will Be in Charge.

The first steps have been taken for the customary proper and fitting observance here of Memorial Day. It is expected that unusual attention will be given the ceremonies this year on account of the war now waging between the United States and Spain. A regular meeting of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, was held in Harmony Hall on King street, Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. After routine business had been transacted the matter of Decoration Day services was taken up. It was decided to place the entire affair in the hands of a special committee, to make plans and present the same at a special meeting to be held a fortnight hence. It is more than likely that there will be invited to participate the First Regiment of the National Guard, the command of such U. S. Warship as may be in port and the officials of the Hawaiian Government. As to orator of the day, several names have been mentioned. There have been suggested both residents and visitors. Past Post Commanders comprise the general committee on all arrangements. The gentlemen are:

R. Jay Greene, Chairman.
Senator John N. Wright.
Col. Geo. de la Vergne.
On the evening of May 23, the Geo. W. de Long Post will, in a body, attend divine services at the First Methodist Episcopal church. A Memorial Day sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. L. Pearson.

Illness of Claus Spreckels.
W. G. Irwin said on Saturday that he had been informed that the serious sickness of Col. Claus Spreckels had taken a turn for the better on the day of the sailing of the S. S. City of Rio. The famous sugar king and anti-nationalist had been a very sick man for a fortnight. At one time it was reported that he could not live. In consequence the commercial world of San Francisco was greatly disturbed. The interests of Colonel Spreckels on the Coast are enormous and he has large sums of money invested in the East.

Money Given.

A subscription list was passed around in the Senate and House yesterday forenoon for the purpose of getting money to buy suits and a flag for the boys' band at Kalaupapa, Molokai. Nearly \$200 was raised, Senators Baldwin and Wilcox heading the list with \$25 each. A little over \$100 is required for the purpose named. The remainder will be given for other needs of the poor unfortunates at the settlement.

IS A QUEER CRAFT

Ammen Ram Katahdin the
Only Vessel of Her Kind.

Built for Offensive Work Only—Is
Calculated to Do Extensive
Damage.

One of the queerest looking vessels in the United States Navy is the ram Katahdin. At the present time she is the only vessel of her kind in the world. For several years she laid off the docks in the League Island Navy Yard, near Philadelphia. Her actions in the war with Spain will be watched with interest. The New York Times says of her:

"The ram was built from designs

furnished the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, (retired). She was built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., in 1893, and since that time has done little service. Most of the time the vessel has been tied up to the wharves of the navy yard, where many improvements have been added to the machinery. While the vessel carries no large guns, it is said that she could force ships of much larger tonnage and armed with heavy guns to make terms for peace.

"The Katahdin depends wholly upon her ramming powers for either attack or defense. The construction of the vessel is such that it would be almost impossible for the shells of an enemy's guns to cause any damage to her. "The vessel has a conical steel armored deck, running the length and breadth of the ship. It is curved so the ends, which are 'knife edge,' project from the sides of the vessel about three feet below the water line. When under way only a small portion of the deck is visible. Four small guns of the rapid fire type are mounted on the deck to repel the attack of torpedo boats, but as all the hatches are battened down when the vessel is 'cleared for action,' they would be of little use. No one is allowed on deck during an action. The conning tower, placed forward, and only a few feet from the ram, is protected by armor plates ten inches in thickness. This, with the smoke funnel, which is protected half its length by armor plates six inches thick, are the only targets which could be aimed at by an enemy.

"The ram is a solid piece of hardened steel weighing about five tons. It is conical in shape, and placed on the bow of the vessel below the water line. When going at full speed the ram has a striking force of about 300,000 foot tons per minute, or enough force to drive a hole in an ordinary armored battleship.

"The hull of the vessel below the armored deck is protected, and is unlike any of the hulls of the other vessels; it is V-shaped.

"The ship is driven by twin screws, operated by a set of triple-expansion engines of the most modern type. They are placed in a water-tight compartment amidships, and develop an indicated horse-power of 4,800. The displacement of the vessel is 2,950 tons, and she has a speed of over 17 knots.

"The crew space is forward, while the officers' quarters are aft. All are below the water line, and air is pumped into them by the electrical machinery in the engine room."

Absolutely true and perfect.
WASHBURN
GUITARS AND MANDOLINS
They have no equals. Made by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, U. S. A. who will be pleased to send a beautiful catalogue, containing portraits of 100 artists, post free. Write for it. Ask your local music dealer for Lyon & Healy's Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Band and Orchestra Instruments. They are the best made and sell at the most reasonable prices. The genuine ones are plainly branded.
LYON & HEALY,
Manufacturers of 100,000 Musical Instruments a year.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
Sole Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 9, 1898.
Last week we drew your attention to the good qualities of the

Aermotor Steel Windmill.

but did not mention the fact that although the Aermotor will

PUMP MORE WATER

than any other mill, even with a poor pump, still it will not do its best work unless attached to a good pump.

We keep in stock, to go with our 16-foot geared mills, the

Gould Triple Action Pump

which will furnish from 8 to 10,000 gallons per hour. For our smaller mills we have a pump which is manufactured by the Aermotor Co. itself and is the very thing for those who want a pump that is cheap and at the same time is the best of its kind.

You cannot make a mistake when you invest in an Aermotor. They pay for themselves in no time.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Exterior Decorations

Are as much a part of our business as it is to make the interior of your homes look beautiful and cosy.

In this "Paradise of the Pacific"

AWNINGS

Should play a very important part. Nowhere are they so much needed as here, and at the same time so little used. In temperate climates you can hardly pass the home of the rich or poor without seeing them. Why then should they not be universally used in the Tropics. We make them to order

ALL SIZES.

ALL COLORS.

ALL PRICES.

FRAME THEM.

FIT THEM.

They are a great temperature regulator. They are

NOT EXPENSIVE

Why not call and get prices, you are not compelled to buy, but this we do want to impress upon you, and that is that it is not necessary to

Send To The Coast.

If you have never tried us on repairing and upholstering you don't know what old furniture looks like after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & Co.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron backs "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingas, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Outfery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Planes, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canning Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.
(LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 4d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

